The Huntingdon Journal.

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e Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

E HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every iesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, r the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.

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Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

ILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to collections, and all other legal business ded to with care and promptness. Office, No. hill street. [ap19,'71.

ILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly legal business. Office in Cunningham's new ng. [jan.4,'71.

R. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his pro- nal services to the people of Huntingdon and ty.

ERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., whom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and w of Philadelphia.

ce on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

LISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

ILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

il 5, '71-1y.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied essrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., ngdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ce removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S DING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the l Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular ion given to the settlement of estates of dece- ce in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- on, Pa. [jan.12'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business uted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton , Esq. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of r's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to nds of legal business entrusted to their care. ce on the south side of Hill street, fourth door f Smith. [jan.4,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend rveying in all its branches. Will also buy, r rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- ind, in any part of the United States. Send circular. [jan.4'71.

R. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- to the community. [jan.4,'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., rs' claims against the Government for back bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- with great care and promptness. ce on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

'OTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, ll claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against overnment will be promptly prosecuted. ce on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by ohn M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- ully offer his professional services to the citi- of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- on, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ce on Washington street, one door east of the blic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ingdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

OBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- hare of patronage respectfully solicited. ril 12, 1871.

EAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

OR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

AIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

XCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. uary 4, 1871.

ONRAD MEYER,

Inventor and Manufacturer of the LEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS, Varerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.

eceived the Prize Medal of the World's Great bition, London, England. The highest Prizes ded when and wherever exhibited. [Estab- l in 1823.] March 29—3mos.

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

Bill and Joe.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled train,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With HON. and LLD.
In big brave letters fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go!
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to halt the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chafing young folks stare and say:
"See those old duffers, bent and gray—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means."
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe.

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds up his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!
Till all at once his pulses thrill;
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill."

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears.
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill, and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear:
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on, the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe; *Hic jacet* Bill.

The Story-Teller.

BOLD STRIKE FOR A WIFE.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

It was my first visit North since I had taken up my abode and entered on the practice of my profession in New Orleans.

In the city of New York I had a very dear friend, my old chum and classmate, George Dickson, and as he was the only person I knew in the metropolis, of course I lost no time in looking him up

Three years had passed since our last meeting, but ten could scarcely have produced a change more marked than had taken place in the appearance and manner of my friend.

Our first greetings and friendly inquiries over I longed, yet forebore, to ask the cause of my friend's melancholy. I felt sure, in due time, of being made the confidant of the secret, provided no motive of delicacy prompted its concealment.

That evening, in my room at the hotel, George told me his story. He had formed an attachment for a young lady, whose grace of mind and person he portrayed with all the fervor of a lawyer's eloquence. She had returned his affection, but her father had opposed his suit, having set his heart on the marriage of his daughter to a nephew of his.

This nephew was a young physician, of profligate character, my friend assured me—but that may have been prejudice—who had long but unsuccessfully wooed his cousin, to whom his proffers were as repugnant as to her father they were acceptable.

Some months since, Mr. Parson, the young lady's father, had gone South on business, accompanied by his nephew. At New Orleans he had been seized by sudden illness, which terminated fatally in three days.

On the day preceding his death he had executed a will, (which had since been duly proved by the deposition of the attesting witness) containing a solemn request that his daughter, to whom he left the whole estate, should accept the hand of his nephew in marriage, coupled with a provision that in case the latter offered, and she refused within a specified period to enter into the proposed union, the entire estate devised to the daughter should be forfeited to the nephew.

To sacrifice her fortune to her heart's choice would not have cost Julia Parson a moment's hesitation, and nothing could have more delighted George Dickson than so fair an opportunity of showing how superior his devotion was to all considerations of personal advantages. But her father's dying request, in Julia's eyes, was sacred. It had surprised and stunned her, as he had never gone beyond the most kindly remonstrance, and had never hinted at anything like coercion.

Young Parson had not the magnanimity to forego his ungenerous advantage. He might have been content with his cousin's fortune alone, but his right to that depended on his offer and her rejection of an alliance which she felt in conscience bound to accept. The brief season of grace, which she had been compelled to beg even with tears, had already almost passed, and a few days would witness the condemnation of two lives to hopeless misery.

At the conclusion of my friend's narrative, in which, for reasons that may hereafter be developed, I felt a peculiar interest. I prevailed upon him to accompany me to a place of amusement, to which I had previously procured tickets.

When we had reached the theatre the performance had begun, but we succeeded in finding seats which commanded a fair view of the stage and the audience.

In a few moments George touched by elbow.

"Observe the gentleman nearly opposite, in front of the parquette, seated next the column, leaning his arm on his cane," he whispered.

In looking in the direction indicated I saw a face whose striking resemblance to one I had seen before, caused me to start in surprise.

"Who is it?" I asked.

"Eldridge Parson," was the reply.

"The young physician of whom we have been speaking?"

"The same," my friend answered.

"Does he resemble his uncle?" I was on the point of inquiring, but just then the stranger drew the glove from his right hand, and I saw that the first joint of the middle finger was wanting, which absorbed my attention.

"Do you know the exact date of Mr. Paron's death?" I asked, when we had gained the street at the close of the performance.

"Yes," said George, it was the 22d of December. His daughter received a telegram from her cousin announcing the fact the same day. But why do you ask?"

"I have a reason which may or may not prove a good one." I returned, stating that I had business engagements for the whole day. I parted from my friend, promising to meet him on the following evening.

Next afternoon found me at the office of Dr. Parson.

"Dr. Parson, I presume?" were the words with which I accosted the gentleman I had seen at the theatre.

"Yes, sir."

"You may not remember me, Doctor, but I believe we have met before."

"I beg pardon, sir, for not recollecting the occasion."

"You were in New Orleans last winter, were you not?"

"I was," he answered with some embarrassment.

"I am the gentlemen on whom you called to draft a will."

He turned pale, but said nothing in reply.

"I saw a record of that will in the Surrogate's office this morning," I resumed. "and———"

"You speak of my uncle's will," he interrupted.

"And yet," I continued, "you said it was yours when you applied to have it written. You represented yourself as desirous of executing such a document preparatory to embarking on a perilous voyage. The paper was drawn in accordance with your instructions, the date to be filled in at the time of signing. Your locks were gray then, and you looked old enough to have a marriageable daughter. But your disguise was not perfect," and I pointed to his mutilated finger.

"What do you mean?" he shouted in a defiant tone, springing to his feet.

"Simply that your uncle's name to that paper is a forgery," I answered, confronting him. "He died on the 23d of December. Your own telegram to that effect is in existence. It was on the 24th, the day before Christmas, that you called on me to prepare the paper now on record as his will. The inference is plain; you undertook the manufacture of this spurious testament after your uncle's death. Wishing to clothe your villainy in a legal form, you procured from me the required document. You, or some one at your instigation, simulated the signature of the deceased—the witnesses who have since perjured themselves, in some manner best known to yourself and———"

"Enough, sir, you have yourself possessed of a secret, the custody of which may prove dangerous to you."

"I am not unprepared for your threat," I replied. "In the first place I did not come unarmed, in the next place I have prepared a full statement of the facts to which I have alluded, with information besides of my present visit to yourself. This paper will be delivered to a friend to whom it is directed, unless within an hour I reclaim it from the messenger, who has been instructed for that length of time to retain it."

His face grew livid. His frame quivered with mingled fear and rage.

"What is your purpose?" he exclaimed.

"To keep your secret while you live," I answered, "on one condition."

"Name it."

"That you write instantly to Julia Parson, renouncing all pretensions to her hand, and absolutely withdrawing your proposal of marriage."

After a moment's pause he seated himself at his desk and hastily penned a brief note, which he submitted to my inspection. It was quite satisfactory.

"Be so good as to seal and address it," I said. He did so and handed it to me.

"I will see it delivered," I said, putting it in my pocket and bowing myself out.

When I met George Dickson that evening, his old college look had come back.—He had great news to tell me. The next thing was to take me to see Julia, and it is needless to tell what a happy evening we spent together, and what a happy marriage followed not long after.

Eldridge Parson, I have just learned, joined one of the late Cuban expeditions, and was killed in a recent encounter with the Spaniards.

Miscellaneous.

Good Advice to Dyspeptics.

If a man wishes to get rid of dyspepsia he must give his stomach and brains less to do. It will be of no service to him to follow any particular regimen—to live on chaff bread, or any such stuff—to weigh his food, etc., so long as the brain is in a constant state of excitement. Let that have proper rest, and the stomach will perform its functions. But if he pass fourteen or fifteen hours a day in his office or counting room, and take no exercise, his stomach will inevitably become paralyzed, and if he puts nothing into it but a cracker a day, it will not digest it. In many cases it is the brain that is the primary cause. Give that delicate organ some rest. Leave your business behind you when you go to your home. Do not sit down to your dinner with your brows knit, and your mind absorbed in casting up interest accounts.—Never abridge the usual hours of sleep.—Take more or less exercise in the open air every day. Allow yourself some innocent recreation. Eat moderately, slowly, and of what you please, provided it be not the shovel and tongs. If any particular dish disagrees with you, however, never touch it, or look at it. Do not imagine that you must live on rye bread or oatmeal porridge; a reasonable quantity of nutritious food is essential to the mind as well as the body. Above all, banish all thoughts of the subject. If you have any treatises on dyspepsia, domestic medicine, etc., put them directly into the fire. If you are constantly talking and thinking about dyspepsia, you will surely have it. Endeavor to forget that you have a stomach. Keep a clear conscience; live temperately, regularly, cleanly; be industrious, too, but be temperate.

"WHEN a great man dies," says Quilp, "the first thing done is to resolve to build a monument to his memory, and the second is—not to build it."

OF all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, the bitterest wages. Its service is to watch the success of our enemy; its wages to be sure of it.

Make Home Beautiful.

BY HESTER A. BENEDICT.

Ah, yes; it is an old, old text, preached from since the world began!

We are well aware of it; and yet we repeat the words, feeling that they hold an infinitude of thought yet unexpressed; feeling, too, that there are many who, having heard, have failed to heed them; failed to make, because of them, a sweeter place to rest in, a fairer picture to feast the eyes upon, when the day's work is ended, and the little family is gathered in the sitting-room of the cottage, which though it may not boast its rose-wood and its velvet, may yet have a warm, sweet beauty of its own, equally satisfying and restful.

We care not howsoever humble a home may be, how poor in purse its inmates, nor how hard their daily toil, if there are four walls, and four, or even two willing hands, that home may bespeak a truer and more highly cultured taste than many an elegant mansion whose occupants have gold, but lack refinement.

Show us the sitting or sleeping room of a woman and we will show you a pen picture of that woman's inner life. We will tell you her thoughts, her hopes, and her aspirations; tell you how worthy she is, or unworthy, to hold the heart of her husband and the honor of her children.

We speak of wives of workingmen, not of those who purchase the upholster's taste, as they purchase game for dinner; and we speak of the inside of a home, which is woman's rightful dominion, not the outside, with which we may have somewhat to do hereafter.

In the first place, there should be perfect harmony of colors in the furnishing of a room. If this be lacking, no room can be pleasing to the eye, or restful to the soul.

If the prevailing color of the carpet be green, green damask for lounges, ottomans, lambrequins, etc., is just as cheap, and as easily obtained, as blue or rose-color, or crimson; and green-tinted vases, inexpensive, and tastefully arranged, matching nicely on either end the mantle, with a solid centre-piece, or upon brackets, either side picture, give one or more enjoyable feeling than if one sees here a short blue vase, and there a tall white one, neither in keeping with aught else in the room, if we expect the mistress, who may have a blonde face and hair, and yet be dressed in colors that no blonde of good taste would choose.

Furniture and little articles of adornment, misplaced, though never so slightly; bureau drawers a little ajar; a slipper here or a hairpin there, give to a sleeping room a neglected air, that speak volumes of excuses for the husband's tardy coming; and rooms, redolent of everything but soap and water, are not apt to be a man's happiest remembrances.

Now we know that some faces bending over these lines will grow cloudy; and that some lips will say: "I wish whoever wrote that article had half a dozen children, and her own work to do!" and we are not sure but it is a good, and kind wish, though it will not be spoken kindly.

Sadder things may come to one in life than the realization of that very wish.

Divinest content should come to a mother with the coming of her children; and labor has a quiet, honest dignity of its own one should be proud to wear. How those little ones are nurtured, and in what manner that labor is performed, determines the happiness and the beauty of a home.

If children are allowed, simply because they are cold or hunry, to leave caps, books, gloves, etc., etc., lying promiscuously about in setting or dining-room instead of putting them in their places, home may be forever in confusion, and the mother wearied to death by what she terms, care, when half her onnoyance is the result of untidiness. Combs and brushes are left uncleaned upon chair and window-sill; towels thrown across the wash-pitcher or stand, instead of being folded evenly and hung squarely upon the rack; water is left in the basin and the soap bowl, and bits of paper, shreds of linen, and crumbs of cake and pastry, and here and there, and everywhere, and one pair of hands cannot undo the ruin of six, cheerfully or patiently.

The remedy for all this lies in a mother's determination to have herself a place for everything, and in obliging herself and her children to keep everything in its place when not in immediate use.

This may be done, must be done, or home which is the synonym of all things pure and sweet to cherish, will be but a prison-house where the spirits of unrest are chained.—*Workingman.*

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing the young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or parlor; it runs away, he knows not how, and that demon Waste cries, "More!" like the horseleech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's place to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it.

A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare their children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in a counting house or work-shop.

It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. Self gratification, in dress, or in appetite, or company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance, the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperence, the worst of all evils.—*Copy Hook.*

A MICHIGAN woman found a live lizard in the heart of a potato, with no visable means of ingress, and has become insane in an attempt to decide whether the potato hatched the lizard from the seed, or the lizard grew the potato as a sort of overcoat.

HE who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

THREE things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

"Some People will give up to their Children."

"William, stop that noise, I say!—won't you stop? Stop, I tell you, or I'll slap your mouth."

William bawls a little louder.

"William, I tell you! If you don't stop I'll whip you, sure."

William goes up a fifth and beats time with his heels.

"I never saw such a child!—he's got temper enough for the whole town; I'm sure he didn't get it from me. Why don't you be still? Whist. Wh-i-s-t. Come, come, be still, won't you! Stop, *stop*, STOP, I say! Don't you see this—don't you see this stick? See here now!" (Cuts the air with the stick.)

William—more furious, kicks very manfully at his mother—grows redder in the face, lets out the last note and begins to reel and shake, and twist in a most spiteful manner.

"Come, William! come dear—that's a darling—naughty William! come, that's a good boy; don't cry, p-o-o-r little fellow, ab-o-o-s-e you 'tall, eh! Ma's 'ittle man, wan't a piece of sooger? Ma's 'ittle boy got cramp; p-o-o-r 'ittle sick boy," &c.

William wipes up, and minds, and eats his sugar and stops.

AFTER SCENE.—The minister is present, and very nice talk is going on upon the necessity of governing children. "Too true," says mamma, "some people will give up to their children, and it ruins them—every child should be governed. But then it won't do to carry it too far; if one whips all the time it will break a child's spirit. One ought to mix kindness and firmness together in managing children."

"I think so," said the preacher; "firmness first and then kindness."

"Yes, sir; that's my practice exactly."

An Alphabet for Society.

A is an angel of blushing eighteen.
B is the ball where the angel was seen.
C is the Chaperone who cheated at cards.
D is the Duextemps, with Frank of the guards.
E is the eye which those soft lashes cover.
F is the fan it peeped wickedly over.
G is the Glove of superlative kid.
H is the Hand which it spitefully hid.
I is the ice which the fair one demanded.
J is the Juvenile who hurried to hand it.
K is the Kerchief, a rare work of art.
C is the Lace which composed the chief part.
M is the old Maid who watched the girls dance.
N is the Nose she turned up at each glance.
O is the Ogle, just then in its prime.
P is the Partner who wouldn't keep time.
Q's a Quadrille put instead of the Lancers.
R is the Remonstrances made by the dancers.
S is the Supper, where all went in pairs.
T is the Twaddle they talked on the stairs.
U is the Uncle who "thought we'd be going."
V is the Voice which the neice applied "no" in.
W is the Waiter who sat up till eight.
X is the exit not perfectly straight.
Y is the Yawning fit caused by the ball.
Z stands for Zero, or nothing at all.

Character.

Strength of character consists in two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a grand mistake; we mistake strong character. A man who dares all before him, and before whoes frown domestics tremble, and whoes bursts of fury make the children of his household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is he is a weak man. It is his passions that are strong; he that is mastered by them is weak. You must measure a man by his strength of the passions he subdues, and not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did he never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one that bearing a hopeless daily trial, remains silent, and never tells the world what cankers his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensative, with many hours of indignation in him, can be provoked and yet restrain himself and forgive, those are strong men, and spiritual heroes.

A BOY who had been told never to ask for anything to eat away from home, went into a neighbor's house when the lady happened to be frying doughnuts.

"O, you are cooking," said he.

Aware that he had been well trained, and anxious to see whether his appetite would get the better of his manners, the lady did not give him any of the doughnuts.

"Well," said he, returning to the charge, "your cakes look nice."

"O, very nice," said the lady; "they are the best I ever baked."

After playing with the cat a few minutes he remarked, "and they smell very nice."

"O, yes, they smell very nice," was the tantalizing answer.

"Well," said the boy, "I suppose if any little child that was hungry should come in here when you are cooking, you would give him something to eat?"

"Well, yes, I think I should."

"Then," said he, after another turn with the cat, "I guess I must go home for I am very hungry."

It is needless to add that he got a doughnut.

A DEPUTY sheriff in Keene, New Hampshire, had a habit, when anything occurred to him which he had forgotten to start off quickly raising his right hand with the forefinger extended, and prefacing his remarks with the exclamation:

"By the way."

It being once his duty as crier to give notice of the openiug of the court, he began:

"Hear ye! all persons having anything to do before the Court of Common Pleas, draw nigh, give your attention, and ye shall be heard."

Here he sat down, but remembering that he had forgotten the finishing touches, instantly rose and exclaimed:

"By the way, God save the State of New Hampshire!"

Bridesmaids.

Next to being a bride herself, every young lady likes to be a bridesmaid. Wedlock is thought by a large proportion of the blooming sex to be contagious, and much to the credit of their courage, fair spinsters are not at all afraid of catching it. So far as official conduct is concerned, when you have seen one bridesmaid, you have seen the whole fascinating tribe. Their leading duty seems to be to treat the bride as "victim led with garlands to the sacrifice." They consider it necessary to exhort her to "cheer up." Her fair assistants provide themselves with pungent essences lest she should faint at the "trying moment," which, between you and me, she has no more idea of doing than she has of dying. It is true she sometimes tells them she "feels as if she should sink into the earth," and that they respond, "poor dear!" and apply the smelling-bottle; but she nevertheless goes through her nuptial martyrdom with great fortitude. In nine cases out of ten the bridegroom is more "flustered" than the fragile and lovely creature at his side; but nobody thinks of pitying him, poor fellow! If one of the groomsmen does recommend him to take a glass of wine before the ceremony, "to steady his nerves," and advice is given superciliously, as who should say: "What a spoony you are, old fellow!" Bridesmaids may be considered a brides in what lawyers call "inchoate" or incipient state. They are looking forward to that day of triumphant weakness when it shall be their turn to be "poor dear creatured," and otherwise sustained and supported as the law of nuptial pretences directs. Let us hope they may not be disappointed.

Tit-Bits, Taken on the Fly.

James Gorden Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, is said to have a fortune of $10,000,000.

Humphery Marshall, of Kentucky, now weighs about 400 pounds, and is very active and a hard worker.

Gen. Grant's next visit will be to Massachusetts, to attend the anniversary of the Army of the Potomac, in Boston, on the 12th of May.

Franklin and Marshall proposes, if $50 000 are raised towards its endowment fund by Lancaster county, to open the college doors free to any boy in the county.

Mr. Mackey, Treasurer elect, has appointed Hon. Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver, Cashier of the Treasury, the position held by him under Mr. Mackey two years ago.

Traill Green, M. D., of Northampton county, Jno. L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster county, and D. W. Gross, of Dauphin county, have been appointed trustees of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg for a term of three years each.

A Terrible outrage has just been perpetrated in Chesterfield county, South Carolina. Robert Melton, delinquent tax collector, his wife and daughter were shot in their own door by a party of disguised men. The daughter only remains alive.

It is stated that the decision of the Supreme Court at Wahington as to the constitutionality of the legal tender acts will be delivered about the first of Sept. It is belived that the decision will sustain the constitutionality of the law.

Philadelphia has four thousand one hundred and fifty nine licensed drinking saloons, and the number of unlicensed is over three thousand. According to this showing there is in that city one rum shop to about every one hundred of the population.

The portraits of Mr. Darwin represent him as a big-browed man, with a foul beard, a healthy neck, an intelligent eye, and a very practical kind of expression—as if he were a railroad conductor. There is something in his side face a little like Socrates and Theodore Parker. He bears no trace of a Simian anchestry.

A son of John Tyler has taken part in the recent war in Europe as a Uhlan in the Twelfth army corps of Saxony. At the breaking out of the war he was a student at Freilberg. He distinguished himself in several actions. A son of John Y. Mason, of Virginia, also distinguished himself in the French army.

The indications from the coal country are more encouraging— we may say really bright. There is apparent, on the part of the miners, a disposition to accept the terms lately offered by the operators, and in several districts they have already been favorably considered. In the compromise the Trades Unions appear to be discarded, and the miners are acting for themselves.

Troughs for supplying Locomotives with water while in motion have been laid on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, one at Derry and another near Johnstown. The troughs are 18 inches wide, 6 inches deep, and 1,500 feet long. The scoop let down from the locomotive will take up to quantity of 2,200 gallons of water from each trough.

The new Assistant Secretary of the Interior, General Benjamin R. Cowan, is a native of Ohio a man who has held several important positions of trust in the State, did good service during the war, and for some time past has occupied the responsible office of Internal Revenue Supervisor for Ohio. We believe he will make a good officer.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott was recently elected president of the Shenandoah Railroad at a meeting of directors held at Charlestown, Va. The Shenandoah road extends from Harper's Ferry to Salem, Va., a distance of two hundred and thirty miels, a and forms an important link of the great Southern line from Philadelphia and New York to New Orleans.

The English members of the Joint High Commission have finally received imformation from their government that it approves the terms of the settlement of all disputed points before the commission. They will now proceed to draft treaties to be submitted to both governments. There is some talk among leading Senators here of opposition to what is understood to be the terms agreed upon about the Alabama and fishery questions.

William M. Tweed is now believed to be the third man, in point of wealth, in the United States, he having boasted to several persons that he was worth nearer $20,000,000 than $15,000,000. In 1861 he was in the city of Washington, and, on inquiry by some friend there, he stated that he had got together $20,000,000, and, he added, that he meant to keep it; for, as you may know, Tweed and his brother, who were in business, failed a few years before the war, and Tweed took the benefit of the bankrupt act. He made his money as chief Tammany manager.

The Home Circle.

Bed-Time.

Baby faces clean and bright,
Little figures robed in white,
Voices lisping forth "good night."

Golden tinted, well brushed hair,
Shading foreheads smooth and fair,
Folded fingers, infant prayer.

Eyelids drooped o'er sleepy eyes,
As the midnight hides the skies,
Veiling all their azure dyes.

Bright young heads laid down to rest
On the snowy pillow's breast,
As sinks the day-king in the west
Upon some pearly cloudlet's crest.

Childish voices mute and still,
Hushed in sleep as mountain rill
Bound in ice bands, bright, but chill.

Children slumbering, free from dread,
Mother praying by the bed,
Angels watching overhead.

Evening's solemn, silver chime,
Like some fairy's magic rhyme,
Meting out the flight of time.

And a Father's eye above,
Viewing all with look of love.

Human Flowers.

Humanity (like the inanimate world) possesses flowers and weeds. The first are gifted with superior beauty, for they partake of divinity. The weeds engender more poison and cause more pain, because they are the attributes of the "Evil One." Among these "human flowers" which we see blooming around us, are love, virtue, content and generosity; and as I look around me, I am struck with the beauty of an infant—its blue eyes shyly peeping, like modest violets, from their shady dell, scanning the proud rose, and the wavering flaxen ringlets pursuing their curling will with playful dalliance around its childish features; its prattling tongue bespeaks its innocence and mirth. Surely, a sweeter flower never bloomed than this! No earthly flower can vie in beauty or erect its head in such comely grace—it is the pet rose of the household's love, the lily of domestic purity, the opening petal inhaling the genial dews of Divinity. Ah, how precious is this little bud of humanity! While the sun of life and health beams its kindly smile upon its fair form it grows, it blooms, and blooms the brighter as it higher grows, kindling the parent's heart with a fire of love and joy, while kindly cultivation points the road to manhood. But should stern death demand this smiling prize, how great the change! The heart bereaved, once joyous, becomes desolate, and droops and pines beneath affliction's drouth Yes, these are the flowers of heaven's first planting. The purest and the best, sent to console us when melancholy, and bids us hope for things to come, to show us sweet simplicity, and to remind us of our love, happiness, and peace.

These flowers in life's pathway require, like other precious plants, steady, kind, and tender cultivation. Weeds will spring up in every soil, and when we perceive these little natural weeds springing from amidst these flowers of ours, they require a gentle but earnest uprooting; not hastily, or you may spoil the flower that you wish to save. When showers of passionate rain beat down their little beds, take them under your sheltering care, and dry their tears by returning some of the hope to them that they have given to you. These flowers, too, are very profuse bloomers. They look the fairer when in infant sport. They bound and dance around beneath the smiling sun of home, when all is gleeful happiness, and watchful gardners shield them from the storm. But, like all earth's beauties, they must fade and pass away. They germinate on earth; increase in youth; live their short life of blooming sweetness; shed their tears, and die to generate again in soil celestial. It is when we see the shadow gently falling on its drooping head that we must highly prize the treasure of an infant dead. We all have hearts; and these hearts of ours are gardens, whose soil requires a steadfast cultivation, and if we turn them over with the spade of conscience; eradicate the weeds with the hoe of determination, and sow the seeds of religion broad-cast over their whole surface, we shall then have such a harvest of precious flowers that their heavenly foliage will not allow the growth, though it cannot stop the germination of poisonous human weeds.

Cash to Go On With.

A Liverpool merchant met an acquaintance one day in the market, and knowing him to be a man of immoral life, began to urge him, as he had done before, to come to the Saviour. The other stopped him by saying, "It's no use trying to make me a Christian. If I were one to-day, I should go back again to-morrow. You know how I'm living, and I've got no power now to break my habits and be different." Our friend then saw that he did not understand the gospel at all, though he fancied he did, and he asked him, "If you, as a merchant here in Liverpool, were to become unfortunate, fail in business, and get into debt, what sort of a friend would you want to help you? "Why, I should like one that would pay my debts," he said. "So you would, at once; but would that be enough? Would that put you back where you were before?" "No," he said, after a moment's thought, "I should want him to give me cash to go on with, besides." "And that's just what Jesus Christ would do for you," said the Christian; "he doesn't only pay our debts; he gives us cash to go on with, too."

Truth.

Truth is God's baptism on the hills. First, it is like dew-drops silently descending through a cloud of mist and vapor to kiss the petals of some drooping flower. Then it is a little pool, gathered in some tiny basin in a fraternal embrace of atoms. Then it is a rill, that goes cutting its channel through the green moss, and down the sloping hillside hastening to the meeting of the water below. Then it is a steam, hurrying over precipices and down cascade rocks, turning the great wheel of manufacture, grinding the grain and working the spindles and shuttles of man. Then it is

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 10, 1871.

☞ We have received the first and second numbers of *The Record*, published by T. C. Evans, Esq., Advertising Agent, Boston, Mass. It is a neat quarto and is of considerable importance to newspaper men.

☞ The writer of "A Legend of Warrior's Ridge" will please excuse us for not inserting the same in the JOURNAL. We seldom publish original poetry, and especially it is the case when we are unacquainted with the author.

☞ Our esteemed friend I. H. Rawlins, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, is a candidate for District Attorney of Blair county. We hope he may receive the nomination. He will make an efficient officer. W. L. Woodkok and Milliken are his competitors.

☞ Farmers and honest people generally are getting so thoroughly disgusted with the "patent right swindlers" that, it is said, they are beginning to refuse to subscribe for a paper with a *patent outside*, on the ground that it is nothing but a "huge swindle." How is it, *Gazette*, and *Republican*, and *Herald?*

☞ We welcome the New York Daily *Tribune* to our table. For almost twenty years have we been a constant reader of this excellent paper—and with each succeeding year it has grown dearer to us, until now we cannot get along without it. We have tried it and speak what we feel. Welcome, thrice welcome, old friend. May we ever have you near us.

☞ The following handsome compliment to Hon. John Scott, of this place, we cut from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *City Item:*

"John Scott, your Senator, may go home to his people with the consciousness of having rendered important service during the session soon to close. His speech against the Ku-Klux was a temperate, judicious, but wise and patriotic utterance.

"Senator Scott has demonstrated that he has brains, industry, integrity, and influence. Well may Pennsylvania be proud of him. He is a hard worker, and an able and honorable gentleman."

☞ Col. George F. McFarland, late Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools of this State, has purchased *The Temperance Vindicator*, formerly published at Williamsburg, Blair county, by Dr. J. P. Thompson, and removed it to Harrisburg, Pa. He has enlarged it to a seven column paper and otherwise improved it. The Colonel is the right man in the right place. We hope that the temperance people, who talk so much and give so little, as a general thing, will come up, for once at least, and give him material encouragement.—Single copies, $2; clubs of ten, $17. Address as above.

The management of the telegraph lines by the English government seems now to be satisfactory, though at first the experiment was thought to be a failure. During the past year the revenue derived from the service reached the sum of two and a half millions. Part of this is due to the large increase in the number of messages sent (over ten millions annually) as a reduction of charges. The uniform rate is now one shilling for ten words. Certain wires are rented to newspapers during the night at a fixed rate of $2,500 a year, and such journals as have availed themselves of this arrangement have found it very advantageous.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

We hope the day is not far distant when the Government of the United States will be authorized to construct telegraphs wheresoever there is a necessity for them in conjunction with the postal system.—Until this is done the telegraph will only be used by those who can afford to pay the outrageous rates charged at present. If the rates were lowered to one-third of those now charged there would be ten times the amount of business and men of limited means could afford to use them.

☞ Mrs. Fair, the fair lady that shot Col. Crittenden, in San Francisco, California, has been convicted. This is a slight variation from the usual result in this class of cases. We were almost prepared to move, that in all cases, in which a fair lady is concerned, be she ever so "fair or foul," that, instead of hearing the case in the Oyer and Terminer, the vote of the mob, in the community in which the grievance is committed, be taken. There is no use for law or judges when jurors declare every case "not guilty" that has a woman at the bottom of it. A man or woman, in the East, may murder, calmly and deliberately, in the presence of fifty witnesses and the usual verdict is "served the victim right." The West, we are happy to hear, is adhering to the usages of the law, and if there are any extenuating circumstances, mercy can be invoked through the legal channel.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention will assemble in Harrisburg, on next Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. Upon whom the honors are likely to fall we cannot tell. All we ask, is, that honest and capable men be nominated. We want nothing more. We are satisfied that none but thorough Republicans will be nominated, and therefore we have no fears on that score. With such candidates the Democracy will be beaten out of sight.

We do hope also that the right kind of a man will be selected for the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, as upon him depends the successful election of a large number of county and district tickets, and beyond this we want a good man for member of the State Central Committee for this county. And, then, with a good county ticket the Republicans of Huntingdon, united as one man, will go into the next canvass and bury their Democratic friends so badly that they will never be able to hear their roosters crow.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—When General Grant was inaugurated as President of the United States, the official statement showed that the public debt amounted, in round numbers, to over TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. On the 1st day of May, 1871, a similar statement shows the debt to have been TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, exhibiting a decrease of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being nearly *one-eleventh* of the entire debt in twenty-six months of this Administration. In the very face of this record, the Democratic Senators and Representatives, in their late address, refer the people to "*the sad experience of the last two years—so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country.*" In this Democratic Manifesto, embodying the grossest misrepresentations, we are also informed that this is "*a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is palsied by oppressive taxation;*" and further that "*Congress now adjourns without having attempted to reduce taxation.*" These bold assertions are made with the knowledge, patent to the whole country, that the taxes, under the wise laws enacted by a Republican Congress, and approved by a Republican President will be reduced, during the coming fiscal year, ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The Democratic leaders would have the people to lose sight of the fact, that the burthen of debt and consequent taxation, of which they so eloquently complain, are the results of the effort, having its origin within the Democratic party, to destroy this Government. The expenditures of blood and treasure were forced upon the country by a rebellion which could have been crushed out in a brief period had it not been for Democratic support and sympathy. And now this same party, through its Representatives, appeals to the voters of the land to restore it to power "*that the burdens of taxation may be reduced.*" This is, most certainly, a specimen of effrontery unequalled in the history of this or any other nation.

It is, however, apparent that there is a solicitude to which the subcribers to the address do not refer in plain and intelligible language. There is great anxiety to effect the adoption of a system of Free Trade—to do away with all laws for the protection of home labor—to blot out our manufacturing establishments—and to reduce the pay for labor to a level with that of the laboring masses of Europe. For the purpose of aiding in this consummation, a Democratic paper has been established in this city, under the auspices of the Democratic Congressional Committee. In the "prospectus" of the *Patriot*, it is announced that the Democratic policy points to "*a tariff for Revenue, as opposed to the existing system of exorbitant protection for special monopolies and undisguised partiality for favored manufactures.*" This article of the Democratic faith is endorsed by the whole Democratic Executive Committee, with the name of Samuel J. Randall, Representative of the 1st Congressional District of PENNSYLVANIA at its head.—Hence, opposition to Protection being a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, it is not surprising that, in this famous Democratic Congressional address, (to which, by the bye, I find the name of Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Pennsylvania, append,) the complaint is made that "reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems have been persistently postponed," and that "instead of some measure of present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter." Can it be possible that any Republican can be so blinded by the sophistry of demogogues, as not to see this plain fact staring him in the face, that it is a predetermined object of the Democratic party, if the control of this Government should be again confided to, (which may the Fates forefend) to obliterate from the statute book every enactment for the protection of home industry? And yet, by some unaccountable oversight (to use a mild expression) several districts of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are now represented by men wedded to that party both by pledge and sympathy. It can not be that this misrepresentation will continue after a "sober second thought" shall have manifested itself at another Congressional election.

Pennsylvania Republicans, temporarily resident in Washington, are hopeful that the approaching Republican State Convention will place in nomination unobjectionable candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. These offices, in themselves, are very important, but the result of the contest for them will have its effect upon the Presidential election in 1872, which fact gives to the former an increased interest. And it should be borne in mind, that our delegates in the next National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, will have the greater influence in determining results, if they can be recognized as the representatives of a Republican State.

The President of the United States has just issued a Proclamation, calling attention to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed at the late session, for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. This official warning to the Ku-Klux organizations in the Southern States is opportune. I append it to this communication. It speaks for itself.

KEYSTONE.

By the President of the United States.

A Proclamation.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the four-teenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 20, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto; enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon all public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited.

This law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere, to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States, by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theater of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public attention is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do, nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the powers thus vested in the Executive, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws.

It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the result of the conflict, now written in our Constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just, and impartial laws in every part of our country.

The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of results so earnestly desired imposes upon the national Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
[SEAL.] and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANTS, &c. in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Merchantile Taxes, for the year 1871:

	CLASS.	LICENSE.
Birmingham.		
Thompson & Dstrick	12	$12 50
Do. Patent Medicines	4	5 00
A. P. Owens	14	7 00
A. P. Kinsey	14	7 00
Mattern & Patterson	12	12 50
Jerry Eyer	12	12 50
C. A. Addleman	14	7 00
L. Clabaugh	12	12 50
Franklin Township.		
H. A. Bathurst	14	7 00
A. Ewing	13	10 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co	12	12 50
M. G. Keatley	14	7 00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger	14	7 00
Huntingdon.		
Wharton & Maguire	9	25 00
Wallace & Clement	14	7 00
John Read	13	10 00
Wm. Rohm	14	7 00
Josiah Cunningham	12	12 50
J. C. Blair	12	12 50
N. B. Corbin	13	10 00
C. E. McKiernan	14	7 00
Luke Reilly	14	7 00
J. R. Patton	14	7 00
John Smearman 2 billiard tables		40 00
Daniel Africa	14	7 00
S. B. Chaney & Co	7	40 00
W. B. Zeigler	14	7 00
Jacob Africa	14	7 00
J. H. Westbrook	14	7 00
John Leister	14	7 00
D. S. Africa	14	7 00
C. M. Africa	14	7 00
H. Romau	13	10 00
Fisher & Son	11	15 00
H. Greenburg	14	7 00
D. P. Gwin	12	12 50
Buchanan, Allison & Co	14	7 00
Z. Yenter	14	7 00
Wm. Lewis, Book store	14	7 00
" " Feed store	13	10 00
James Brown	14	7 00
A. R. Stewart & Co	12	12 50
March & Brother	12	12 50
Conover & Decker	14	7 00
Rhodes & Co	13	10 00
Henry & Co	9	25 00
Smucker, Brown & Co	13	10 00
S. S. Smith	14	7 00
" " Patent Medicines	4	5 00
John C. Miller	14	7 00
J. M. Wise	14	7 00
G. Schafer	14	7 00
B. Jacobs	14	7 00
J. Farrer	14	7 00
Wm. Africa	14	7 00
R. U. Jacob	14	7 00
E. J. Green	14	7 00
M. M. Haniger	11	7 00
John Hagey	13	10 00
Glazier & Brothers	11	15 00
U. B. Lewis	14	7 00
Samuel Langdon	14	7 00
Petersburg.		
J. C. Walker	11	15 00
John Cresswell & Son	11	15 00
W. A. Keister	14	7 00
J. R. Hunter & Co	11	15 00
Morris Township.		
J. K. Templeton	12	12 50
E. W. Grafflus	12	12 50
Isett & Thompson	11	15 00
West Township.		
Samuel Troutwine	13	10 00
Johnson & Son	13	10 00
Jos. Oburg	13	10 00
Barree Township.		
Henry Rocher	14	7 00
A. Wilson	14	7 00
A. Crownover	13	10 00
B. Green	13	10 00
Jackson Township.		
W. Harper	13	10 00
John Gulun	14	7 00
S. W. Myton	13	10 00
J. M. Smith	13	10 00
Logan Iron and Steel Co	12	12 50
McBurney & Nephews	13	10 00
Brady Township.		
Burnham & Borland	13	10 00
Etnier & Foust	9	25 00
George Metz	14	7 00
A. B. Burnham	14	7 00
Cromwell Township.		
Orbison & Miller	12	12 50
M. Starr & Co	12	12 50
Orbisonia.		
Royer & Dewees	11	15 00
Shade Gap.		
Shearer & Gray	14	7 00
W. C. Swan	14	7 00
J. A. Shade	4	5 00
J. C. Roddy	14	7 00
Tell Township.		
J. G. McClure	14	7 00
Blair & Morrison	13	10 00
Parson & Southers	14	7 00
James Cree	14	7 00
Mount Union.		
T. H. Adams	11	15 00
B. J. Deaver	13	10 00
W. A. Hunter	13	10 00
John S. Dare	11	15 00
P. H. Campbell	4	5 00
B. F. Douglass	14	7 00
John Rummell	14	7 00
P. Shaver, Jr	12	12 50
Blair & Appleby	10	22 50
G. W. Lukens	14	7 00
George McLaughlin	13	10 00
Henry Smelker	14	7 00
O. Etnier & Son	13	10 00
Shirleysburg.		
Isaac Lutz	14	7 00
Wm. B. Leas	13	10 00
W. H. Brewster	13	10 00
W. A. Fraker	12	12 50
Springfield Township.		
I. C. Brewster	14	7 00
D. Locker	14	7 00
W. L. Stevens	13	10 00
R. Ashman	13	10 00
Covert & Heck	13	10 00
T. R. Henderson	13	10 00
Cass Township.		
J. P. Heaton	14	7 00
James Henderson	14	7 00
George Green	14	7 00
Todd Township.		
Jackson Lamberson	11	7 00
Broad Top City.		
W. T. Pearson & Co	13	10 00
Amon Houck	14	7 00
Jacob Hoffman	14	7 00
George Mears	11	15 00
Dudley.		
Reakirt & Lyther	13	10 00
W. Brown	14	7 00
J. H. Bacorn	10	20 00
J. Sheets	10	20 00
R. Toole	13	10 00
A. & J. Glenson	13	10 00
J. J. Reed	12	12 50
Coalmount.		
C. H. Reed	14	7 00
George A. Heaton	13	10 00
Coffee Run.		
S. Cohn	14	7 00
P. Brumbaugh	14	7 00
David Weaver	14	7 00
Penn Township.		
W. E. Spang	14	7 00
G. Krentz	14	7 00
G. B. Hattaugh	14	7 00
Huff & R. A. Dell	14	7 00
A. Zigler	14	7 00
M. W. Heaton	14	7 00
Grove & Beightel	14	7 00
Walker Township.		
Jos. Douglas	14	7 00
A. M. Ward	13	10 00
John Brewster	14	7 00
Mapleton.		
A. C. Gerbee	10	20 00
A. W. Swoope	14	7 00
Jerry Bowman	9	25 00
Porter Township.		
G. D. Green	12	12 50
S. & B. Hatfield	11	15 00
Wm. Phillip	11	15 00
J. H. Kennedy	12	12 50
John R. Gregory	14	7 00
S. Walker	14	7 00
Wm. Moore	14	7 00
B. J. Williams	14	7 00
Wm. Davis	14	7 00
T. Weight	14	7 00

The above is the corrected assessment after the appeal, held at Huntingdon, April 29th, 1871. Any persons who believe themselves improperly assessed, and were notified as above, will be heard by sending an affidavit to that effect, to me on or before the 25th day of may at Warriorsmark. Seventy-five cents additional will be charged as fees on each of the above licenses.

A. C. HUTCHISON,
Merchantile Appraiser.

NOTICE: By an act passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is the duty of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first day of July. All licenses remaining unpaid after the first day of July, if sued o t, in addition to costs of suit, five per cent will be added. It is not, by law, required of the Treasurer to give any other than this notice for the payment of the above assessments.

S J. CLOYD,
may10-4t Co. Treasurer

New Advertisements.

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association will be held at the COURT HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa., on

Wednesday, and Thursday, May 17th and 18th, 1871.

The object of this Association is to enlist all Evangelical Christians, throughout the County, in earnest efforts to promote the Sabbath School Institution, and for this purpose to hold Annual Conventions, and also, as far as practicable, to convene Sabbath School Institutes within the territory represented by the Association—that there may be awakened a deeper and more intelligent enthusiasm in this great work.

It is earnestly requested,

1*st*, That all Sabbath Schools in the County, of every evangelical denomination, be represented by two or more Delegates.

2*d*. That Ministers of the Gospel, and Sabbath School Superintendents will not only come themselves, but will use all possible means to awake an interest on the subject in their congregations and Schools, impressing upon all concerned for the success of the Sabbath school work, the importance of attending each and every session of this Convention.

3*d*. That all Sabbath school teachers and officers will regard themselves as cordially invited, whether they may be appointed delegates or not.

4*th*. That interested citizens, from districts where no Sabbath schools have yet been organized, be present at the Convention.

Earnest Sabbath school workers, and friends of the cause in adjoining Counties, are also cordially invited.

The following and other interesting subjects will be submitted to the *Business Committee* for discussion by the Convention.

1*st*. What is my relation, as a professing Christian, to the Sabbath School work?

2*d*. The Teacher's Preparation for his work.

3*d*. The object of Sabbath School Teaching.

4*th*. Teachers meetings—how can they be kept up?

Any person wishing to have a question discussed will please send it in writing to K. ALLEN LOVELL, President of the Association, on or before the 16th inst., or have it ready to submit to the Business Committee as soon as appointed by the Convention.

Some person will be appointed to commence each discussion, after which it will be open to the Convention for five minute speeches. The opening address will be limited to ten minutes.

Rev. J. D. Brown, late Missionary to India, Rev. W. T. Wylie and Gen. J. A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, and other able, zealous, and efficient laborers in the Sabbath School cause, are expected to be present. Efforts will be made also to secure Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, and Lewis D. Vail, of Philadelphia—men who are a national reputation as eminent and successful workers in the good cause.

The exercises will be interspersed throughout with fervent devotion and praise. The Committee on Music will endeavor to select and prepare such pieces as will be familiar and appropriate, that all present may join in this soul stiring part of God's worship.

Let every Christian who reads this circular ask, "*Should not the love of Christ constrain* ME *to labor in His vineyard?*" "*Am I Christ's true disciple if I* NEGLECT *or* REFUSE *to exert my personal influence in favor of this cause?*"

Christian Brethren, make this Convention the subject for special earnest prayer—always expecting *answers* to your prayers—then come to the Convention and witness the result. "Present your bodies a living sacrifice holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service," and you will realize anew the Divine truth of Christ's assurance. "*I am with you always, even unto the end.*"

Delegates will please bring such Music Books as they use in their schools.

STATISTICS.

Printed Blanks for Statistics have been prepared and will be sent to every Superintendent in the county, as far as practicable. It is requested that these Blanks be filled out and either brought or sent to the Convention.

ENTERTAINMENT will be provided for all who attend.

Those who propose to come are requested to notify by letter, THOS. W. MYTON, Esq., Chairman on Entertainment, on or before the 16th day of May, so that necessary arrangements for entertainment may be made.

Persons having friends in town with whom they prefer to stop, will please signify the same, naming such friends when they write.

A committee has been appointed to secure Excursion for those attending the Convention, over the Pennsylvania Central and Broad Top Rail Roads.

On arriving at Huntingdon all Delegates and visitors are requested to proceed at once to the Recorder's Office in the Court House, where they will be received by the Committee on Entertainment, and directed to their places of entertainment.

K. ALLEN LOVEL, Huntingdon
G. B. ARMITAGE, "
JOHN MAJOR, "
N. B. HEIM, "
WM. P. ORBISON, "
ROBT. MCDIVITT, "
H. CLARKSON, Cassville,
WM. NEFF, West Township,
JAMES MCGILL, Jackson township,
JOHN PALMER, Dudley,
JAMES MCCAFFERTY, Petersburg.

Executive Committee of Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association.

We, the undersigned, cordially endorse the above call, and earnestly invite attention to this important branch of christian work.

B. B. HAMLIN, Presiding Elder, M. E. C.
J. W. PLANNETT, Pastor of Baptist Congregation.
G. W. ZAHNISER, " " Presbyterian " "
M. K. BOWER, " " Methodist " "
L. D. STECKLE, " " Reform " "
J. J. KERR, " " Lutheran " "

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of JOHN ARMON, dec'd.*]

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, on

SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, 1871,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, late of John Armon, dec'd., to wit:

A certain tract of land, in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Myton, Robert B. Myton, John Hagan, Patrick Gettis and William Cheney, containing One Hundred and Thirty-six Acres, *One Hundred and Twenty-five cleared and in a good state of cultivation*, and Eleven Acres of good Timber Land, having thereon erected a Two-story Log House, plastered, a log Earn 60x40 feet, with necessary outbuildings.

Also, a two-story Log House, suitable for tenant, Log Stable, and good Log Carpenter's Shop. There is also two good bearing Orchards of choice fruit. There is good limestone water at both houses.

The said lands lie between the public highway leading from Petersburg to McAlavy's Fort, and public highway from Petersburg to Pinegrove Mills, seven miles from Petersburg, convenient to market, schools and churches.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

T. W. MONTGOMERY, Executor.
Neff's Mills, May 10, 1871.-5t

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on

Saturday, the 27th, day of May, 1871,

his splendid two-story Frame House, situate on the corner of Washington and Ninth streets, Huntingdon, Pa. The house contains four large rooms on the first floor and six sleeping chambers on the second floor, with a well of water on the porch, a Brick Cistern holding 300 barrels of water, which is all filtered as it goes into the cistern. The Lot is 75x150 feet with all the necessary out buildings at tached, such as Stable, Pig Sty, Hennery, Smoke House, Ice House, Wood and Coal House, and an Office, all in the best condition.

On the same day and place, a vacant lot, on the corner of Mifflin and Ninth streets.

ALSO, At the same time, an Out Lot containing Four Acres, under good cultivation. This Lot lies immediately opposite the Huntingdon Manufacturing Company Mills, between the Canal and Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third to be paid on the 4d day of June, one-third on the 1st day of April 1872, the balance on the 1st day of April 1873, with interest secured by bonds and mortgage on the property.

D. W. ARTLEY.

May 10, '71-tf.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Cromwell township, bounded as follows: North by lands of Samuel Gilliland, east by lands of Samuel Leonard, west by Roger and Dewees, south by lands of Samuel Bollinger, containing 300 acres, more or less, having thereon erected two two-story Log Houses, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

BOARDING.

Persons wishing to obtain boarding, can be accommodated by applying at No. 424 Washington street, between 4th and 5th South side.

May 10, 1871-4t,

New Advertisments.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Henry Grazier, deceased.*]

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of David Grazier, Executor of Henry Grazier, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, 302 Hill street, Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 27th of May, at one o'clock, A. M., where all interested are invited to attend.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Auditor.

May 10 1871-3t.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Daniel W. Artley, Lee T. Wilson, John Scott, M. *H.* Anderson, *Henry* S. Wharton, R. Allison Miller, J. R. Simpson, G. B. Armitage and John M. Maguire, lately trading as The *Huntingdon* Manufacturing Company, has this day been dissolved. R. Allison Miller has been appointed liquidating partner. All persons knowing themselves indebted, will make immediate payment to

SIMPSON & ARMITAGE.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1871-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on *Thursday, the 18th day of May*, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Juniata township, bounded as follows: north by W. H. Woods, east and south by J. Heffner, west by Lininger, containing about 6 acres, more or less, having thereon a story and a half log dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Weight. D. R. P. NEELY.

May 3, 1871. [Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Nicholas Goshorn, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the fund in the hands of David McGarvey, Trustee, to sell the real estate of Nicholas Goshorn, dec'd., arising from the sale of said real estate, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 9 o'clock, A. M., where all persons interest will present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

Apr. 26 T. W. MYTON, Auditor.

BRIDGES TO BUILD.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon county will receive sealed proposals, at their office, up to two o'clock on the 15th day of May, 1871, for the building of two bridges—to be open canal truss bridges—one across Shade Creek, below Shade Gap, in Dublin township, on the road leading to Nossville, 50 feet long and 12 feet wide in the clear; and one across Black Log Creek, at Orbison's Mill, in Cromwell township, 60 feet long and 12 feet wide in the clear.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office.

Bidders will come prepared to give bond and enter into an article of agreement on the day of the letting.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER,
[Clerk.

May 3, 1871.-2w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of George Copenhaver, dec'd.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George Copenhaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd., will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 23d day of May, 1871,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

Two certain Lots of ground, situate on Shirley street, in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting on the North side of said street ninety-four feet and extending back at right angles thereto one hundred and sixty feet to an alley, the said lots being Nos. 9 and 10 in the plan of said borough of Mt. Union.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further information apply to

KEZIAH COPENHAVER, Admr'x,
or to P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, her Attorneys,
my.3-3t] Huntingdon, Pa.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

BUILDING AND PLASTERING AT PUBLIC SALE.

For the purpose of closing out the sale of lots in *West Huntingdon*, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the corner of Fourth and Hill streets, in Huntingdon,

On Saturday, the 13th day of May,

at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described LOTS IN WEST HUNTINGDON:

SIX ADJOINING LOTS, on West side of Moore street, between 13th and 14th streets, being Nos. 275, 284, 291, 299, 306 and 313.

EIGHT ADJOINING LOTS, on East side of Moore street, between 13th and 14th streets, being Nos. 274, 285, 290, 300, 305, 314, 317 and 326.

LOT NO. 268, on corner of 13th and Moore streets, and four fractional Lots adjoining, being Nos. 257, 250, 239 and 222.

FRACTIONAL LOTS, Nos. 166, 167, 178 and 189, at the rear of out lot owned by Wm. Lewis, Esq.

FOUR ADJOINING LOTS, on West side of Moore street, South of 11th street, being lots Nos. 142, 143, 154 and 155.

TWO ADJOINING LOTS on corner of 9th and Moore streets, being Nos. 46 and 48.

LOT NO. 118, on East side of Moore street North of 10th street.

TERMS:—One-third in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

WILLIAM DORRIS,
Agent for J. Edgar Thompson.

WM. H. KING,
Auctioneer.

The subscriber will also offer, at same time and place, and upon same terms:

SIX ADJOINING LOTS, under fence, on West side of Washington street, between 11th and 12th streets, being Nos. 182, 185, 193, 196, 203, and 206.

SIX ADJOINING LOTS, under fence, on west side of Washington street, between 13th and 14th streets, being Nos. 294, 296, 309, 310, 321 and 322.

LOT NO. 217, on east side of Washington street.

WILLIAM DORRIS.

May 3, 1871.-ts.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 3.10, 8.10, a. m., and 2.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10 a. m., 3.50 and 10.00 p. m., respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3.10 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.10 a. m. 12.05 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5.50, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.30 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 Noon, for

Huntingdon Journal.

tesday Morning, May 10, 1871.

.DING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

IGRIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monning of each month, in Brown's building.
ING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the nday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
TA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday , third floor, Leister's building.
T HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
PANOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every ty evening, third floor, Leister's building.
D MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and ondav evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in louse.
COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each

NGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Satvening, in Smith's building.
NGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
VERSITARIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, '. M. C. A. room.
NGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third 's of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

st Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANServices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
dle—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. first three Sundays in every month.
gelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. s on Sabbath: 10½ a m., 7 p. m.
an Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. s on Sabbath: 7 p. m,
odist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. s on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
stant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
yterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Sers Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

r—The oyster season.
sburgh has 475 manufactories.
day last was cold and blustry.
ming up—Rash Fisher's new residence.
nsylvania has 28,200 acres of coal

ou want to sell your wares, advertise in urnal.
e tomatoes have appeared in the Harrismarket.
are prepared to do all kinds of job work rt notice.
less than five organists "done" this last week.
sent a healthy appearance—Our adver columns.
. Sansom has again become editor of the n *Democrat*.
plain and fancy job work, come to the AL Job Office.
nstown pays her school superintendent 00 per month.
r 1,200 churches were built in the Uniates last year.
s bailiwick was visited by a heavy frost onday morning.
height of nonsense—The summit of a nable chignon.
eafter 2,240 pounds will be the legal t of a ton of coal.
nty-four circusses are to perambulate ntry this season.
devil was out on a piscatorial expedion Saturday night.
Republican State Convention will meet risburg on the 17th inst.
learn that a boy was killed by the cars, turday last, at Mapleton.
maiden speech" not unfrequently de- ed by young ladies—"Ask Pa."
.cs are now in full bloom, and make the grant with their sweet perfume.
citizens or Reading have stocked the n adjacent to that city with bass.
Juniata and streams adjacent were conbly swollen by the rains last week.
ttle girl in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland y, died from excessive rope jumping.
. Jno. W. Forney lectures in Reading, on th inst. Subject—"Old Newspapers."
an with a scolding wife says he has less of the jaws of death than of the jaws of

o barns and two stables were destroyed e, the other morning, at Liverpool, Perunty.
unsuccessful attempt was made to rob tional Bank at Northumberland the night.
advance skirmish of the grand army of nitoes have made their appearance here-'s.
hop Jones, an eloquent colored divine, ed in the African Zion church, on Thursight last.
merchants have received their new . For particulars consult our advertisolumns.
public schools of this borough will for the Summer session, on Monday 15th inst.
r subscription list is steadily on the in-. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance. for more.
new members of the Town Council sworn in and entered upon their duties riday night last.
ne kind of a one horse exhibition held in Yenters' Hall on Thursday and Frivenings of last week.
keleton was exhumed the other day, by ty of workmen engaged in digging about outments of the Lewistown bridge.
s estimated that 80,000 people visited ount Park, Philadelphia, on Sunday.—umber of carriages, by count, was 894.
little girl, aged 7 years, an adopted ter of Mr. Geo. Couch, of Milroy, fell inmill race and was taken out a corpse.
eral young men in this place are beig stoop shouldered in their efforts to in successfully fifteen haired moustaches.
Jacob Wise had the end of the thumb, is right hand, taken off by some of the inery in his furniture factory on Saturast.
Lewistown youth has been arrested for hemy. If the youth of this town were to rved in a similar manner "Fort Neely" d have to be enlarged.
e Post Office Department has given or to Postmasters that two persons, discond in business or family relations, can re- their mail matter from the same box.
large gray wolf, weighing 120 pounds, shot near Fairview, Erie county, on Wedy. He had just gobbled a lamb for fast when pursued and summarily exel.
lady teacher in this town, we understand, ds laying aside her ferule and adopting ethod of kissing her pupils into obedi-

Our devil says he would like to be a lar in that school.

e best thing for cleaning tinware is comsoda. Dampen a cloth and dip it in soand rub the ware briskly, after which dry. Any blackened or dirty ware can ade to look as well as new.

r devil has the reputation of being the est youth in town. He has become so e of late that he has worn part of the hair is head raising his hat to the fair sex, unke Uncle Ned, he "has no hair on de top s head, in de place whar de hair ought to .

bill has passed the Legislature punishing trespassing or jumping on railroad cars, her coal, freight or passenger, with the tion of riding free, contrary to ruels. The lty is not less than one or more than five rs for each offense, and in case of refusal ay, imprisonment for ten days. Dead s, take due notice and govern yourselves rdingly.

SENTENCED.—Starr, who was convicted at the recent Blair County Sessions, of shooting Fay, in Altoona, last winter, was, on Thursday last sentenced to imprisonment, at separate and solitary confinement, in the jail of the county, for a year, less one day.

We are indebted to Mr. M'Divitt, reporter, for the following report of the remarks made by his Honor, Judge Taylor, before pronouncing the sentence, and would commend a portion of it at least to the serious consideration, of the public in these days of frail women, outraged husbands, and pistols, when the mischievous and dangerous sentiment referred to has perverted public opinion and invaded the jury box to such an extent as to render human life of camparatively little value:

"You have been convicted, and are before the court for sentenee, of the felony of an assault with a pistol, and it is our duty to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law. The offense was very clearly made out. It was perpetrated in a manner and with a purpose which showed a manifest and unmistakable intention to take life, and we could not see how a jury, upon the evidence, could do otherwise than find you guilty of the charge in the indictment. Fortunately, although, several balls were discharged by you, no mortal wound was inflicted, and, strange as it may seem, it was not long until he was well, and not likely to sustain any permanent injury from it. That you would have been guilty of murder, if he had been killed at the time, is too plain to doubt, and it is fortunate for you that instead of being here to be sentenced for a felneous assault merely, you are not here to be sentenced for the highest crime known to the law. You have reason to rejoice that you occupy the attitude here that you do now, instead of being here charged as a murderer. The penalty for this offense, at the discretion of the Court, is a fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement, at labor, for a term not exceeding seven years, and penalties are inflicted, not for the purpose of causing pain, or in cruelty, but for the purpose of vindicating the law and of warning and deterring all others from the violation of the law. Any unlawful act that intentionally aims at the destruction of human life, the commission of the highest crime known to the law, should be punished with a penalty which would impress upon the public and upon everybody, the abhorrance with which the laws views all such invasion of the rights of others, and as you stand before us, it would seem, in one view of your case, to be our duty to impose upon you a severe penalty. You deliberately procured a pistol, sought out Fay at his work, discharged the pistol at him, and repeated the assaults with the pistol until all the bullets were discharged and several lodged in his body, with the intention to kill; and yet there are some things disclosed in your case which appeal for sympathy in your behalf, and for the leniency of the Court. You were doubtless at the time laboring under an impression—and one which was no doubt true, from the result of the trial of Fay afterwards,—that Fay had been guilty of criminal intercourse with your wife, and had done you that great wrong. You were acting with the purpose of revenge, incited by that cause, and impelled to it by what you have heard and read, uttered by braggarts, that any man guilty of such an offense ought to be 'shot down in his tracks,' that his life should be taken on the spot; what you have read of the verdicts of juries, even acquitting men and sending them abroad, men who had done such things, all over the country, but especially in the cities, where murder had plainly been committed. You had heard and read of these, and no doubt stand here to-day the victim of a false and mischievous sentiment which would make the revengeful impulses of every man the law, and make him the judge and the tribunal in determining the guilt of any one that offended against him, and the executioner of the sentence which he might pronounce; which would allow any one for a fancied injury to strike down another, without a moments warning or notice.

"You are the victim, no doubt, of this mischievous sentiment, and but for that you would not be here to-day. Surely any man, with the slightest reflection, should have intelligence sufficient to know that he is not authorized to make a capital offense of it, and constitute himself judge, jury and executioner. Any one should know that if he undertakes to do that he is guilty of murder, and even should he escape in such instance, through the operation of the sentiment which has misled him and impelled him to the commission of this crime, a sentiment which might, and frequently has invaded the jury box and led jurors to forget or disregard their oaths so far as to allow the criminal to go free, and encourage him in such lawless acts, even should he, through such a sentiment, escape, he would carry with him through life the conciousness that he had done wrong; that he had the blood of a fellow being, unlawfully shed, upon him, and it would disturb his peace, and could not fail to do so to the latest moment of his existence.

"It is but a few years since John Moore, under similar circumstances, in the streets of Johnstown, shot down Jordan Marbourg, a respectable citizen of that town, with a large and respectable family. He was tried, before a jury of Cambria county,—not before a city jury, but before a jury of honest, commonsense countrymen, and found guilty of murder. He was called before the Court, as you stand now, for sentence, and I just happened to place my hand, a day or two since, upon the report of the little speech made by him before being sentenced. When asked what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, he said:

"I have nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon me. I must say that I regret very much that those who were present did not prevent me from committing the act. I reflect deeply upon the men who stood by and permitted me to do an act over which I had no control at the time. They should have done something to prevent me. I am truly sorry for what I have done, and would give all the world if it were in my power, to undo that which has been done. I am sorry for it, and I do most earnestly hope and pray that no other man may ever be brought into the condition that I am in the same way."

"That was the feeling that he had on the subject. He was subsequently pardoned, but carries with him no doubt, the regret that he was made the victim of those who had encouraged him by uttering in his ear, as shown in that case, the mischievous sentiment to which we have referred.

"You are the victim of the same sentiment, and we have more sympathy for you on that account than on any other, and feel inclined to deal with you as leniently as we can, in view of everything which goes to plead for lenience in your behalf."

Wharton's Hardware Store is the place to buy anything in the hardware line. Farmers should go and see the Farming Implements, such as Corn Planters, Cultivators, Ploughs, Separators, Cutting Boxes, &c., &c., which he will sell at manufacturers' prices.

ENCOURAGING.—A subscriber in the far west sends us the following:

PLYMOUTH, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS, *April* 24, 1871.

Sir: Enclosed, please find Two Dollars for which you will please continue to send your very excellent paper. I have taken and paid for the JOURNAL for several years while residing in my native county of Huntingdon. It has always been a welcome visitor in my family. Now as we reside some fifteen hundred miles from the land of our nativity, it is rendered still more welcome. We are very much pleased with the enlarged and improved appearance of your paper. I hope its usefulness will be realized both in the county and in the party in proportion to its enlarged and improved appearance. I have no doubt that before the coming October that the Republicans of Huntingdon county will see the folly of being led off by side issues.

We are having very pleasant weather for the time of year. We have had quite a pleasant winter—not much snow but plenty of rain. The wheat crops are looking splendid—it will average one foot in height. The most of farmers have their corn planted. Stock has been grazing on the Prairie for some time. The Cottonwood Valley is one amongst the best in this part of the State, with the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad running through it, which is now completed to Cottonwood Falls, from which the great tide of emigration is flowing South and West.

J. H. C.

The place to buy Paints and Oils is at Wharton's Hardware Store, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. His prices are low, and his goods of the best quality.

DECORATION OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—Decoration day will be observed with the usual ceremonies at this place. Arrangements have been partially made for the purpose and it is desired that they be completed as far as possible during the present week. Soldiers of the late war are therefore requested to meet at the Court House, on Wednesday evening next, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.

MILTON S. LYTLE, T. W MYTON, W. K. BURCHINELL, Rev. J. W. PLANNETT, J. J. HIGHT, Committee.

GONE INTO THE UMBRELLA BUSINESS.—Huntingdon has a number of specialities which characterize her and give her identity. New ones are almost daily established. The last one that we have heard of was setting up in the UMBRELLA BUSINESS. We don't mean mending old umbrellas either. Oh, no! We mean trafficing in umbrellas. The individual who has hit upon this new branch of commerce is one James McCabe, a "fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy." He has been very irreverently slandered, as we have every reason to believe. While going down street the other day we overheard some one "blowing him up" in a manner most unchristian. He denounced him as being a lazy, thieving "corner loafer," who only smoked and chewed villainous tobacco and spit it on the pavements for ladies to take up on their trains. Now, we contend that if McCabe was born tired he had as good a right to rest on the street-corners, if it did take all week, as any body else, and—and, it was his own business. "But McCabe went into the umbrella business?" Well, just wait we will tell you exactly as it was told us. McCabe *did* go into the umbrella business.

On last Wednesday and Thursday the weather wasn't dry; no, it was uncomfortably wet and McCabe, like many another equally honest man, came to the conclusion that umbrellas were public property on rainy days, and finding that J. C. Blair, at the Post Office, had more than his share he relieved him of three, one of which he sold for fifty cents, showing conclusively that he understands the art of selling, and dog-cheap at that. You couldn't get such bargains out of J. C. no how. Why he should just take three we do not understand when he could just as readily have taken them by the half as by the quarter of a dozen. We have heard of honest fellows *receiving* "three cheers," but never before heard of them *taking* three umbrellas; one is always considered enough. James some how or other determined that he must have three if he had to go to jail for them—and, *he did*. The Sheriff will keep him dry. But we don't like this case. It is a bad precedent. Who ever heard of any body buying an umbrella on a rainy day when they were standing around loose? We do not remember buying an umbrella for half a dozen years and yet by some mysterious succession of circumstances we are pretty well supplied. It must be owing to people forgetting them at our house—can't account for it any other way.

We one wet miserable evening visited a pretty and extremely loquacious lady acquaintance, and, as our umbrella was wet, we sat it outside on the door step to permit the water to run off; when we came out, the water had not only run off, but the umbrella had gone off too. We did not raise any fuss about that umbrella because it may have been the owner who picked it up. The only point that we can see in James' case, is, that it is extremely doubtful whether an honest man would have taken more than one, or at farthest two umbrellas. James may have stretched his honest intentions. We believe he did.

We since learn that six umbrellas, which were taken by James, have turned up! This is bad! One or two might do but—but six is a little steep! James, we fear you hurt the business! If people will watch their umbrellas and we have to go out into the rain without one and get wet we will blame—you. You are a fraud!

A fact—that Henry & Co are selling goods cheaper than any house in town. 1t

A LARGE ROLLING-MILL.—The Lagrange (Mo.) *American* says the contract has been signed by P. C. Brinck, Esq., of Philadelphia, president of the United States Iron Company, by which that company agree with the city authorities of Lagrange to erect and maintain in that city a rolling mill of 25,000 ton capacity annually, and to cost not less than $600,000, to employ not less than a million dollars capital, and to be in running order within two years from the date of the contract. To obtain this the city of Lagrange furnishes the ground, and donates $200,000 to the company. The advantages to be derived from such an enterprise can be easily computed in dollars and cents. This will give employment to five hundred men, to whom will be paid $25,000 per month in wages, making the sum of $300,000 in cash annually, nearly every dollar of which will be expended in Lagrange. These five hundred men will nearly all be men of families, and will require houses to live in, which will have to be erected by Lagrange mechanics. It is fair to calculate five persons to every laborer, which will be an increase to the population of Lagrange of 2,500 souls, double the present population of that city. Let other towns and cities in the State make a note of this.

This is the kind of an institution we want at Huntingdon. We venture the assertion that we have twice the advantages that Lagrange has, and yet Philadelphians go a thousand miles past our door to erect works, which, when erected, will be run at a cost of one-third more than it would cost to run them here. Why is this? Huntingdon stands ready to liberally encourage any parties who will show a disposition to do the right thing, and the resources are here in such abundance that there is scarcely possibility, with anything like respectable management, of failure. And if men can risk large sums of money in the iron business elsewhere, with the uncertainty of the tariff staring them in the face, why not invest here where money can be made with little or no tariff? Extensive iron manufactories are already in operation East, West and South of us, and others are contemplated, all on the railroads leading to this point. There are any number of sites within easy distances of the town, water power is abundant, coal, lumber everything necessary to run an establishment, as large as Johnstown for any length of time.

Grenadines, and new style Dress Goods, very cheap, at Henry & Co. 1t.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—If you wish to buy Table Cutlery, go to Wharton's Hardware Store, where you will see the largest assortment outside of Philadelphia. Just think, the *second* invoice in a *month*. *Prices to suit every one.* From Common up to the finest "Silver Ivory-Handle." Also, Silver Forks, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Silver Tea Setts, Castors, Napkin Rings; in a word, anything you want in that line. He guarantees to sell at manufacturers' prices, and flatters himself—by his largely increasing trade—that his prices suit the people. Go and see his stock. Chaney and Maguire think it no trouble to show the goods.

Can't be beat—the stock of Cassimers and Cottanades, at Henry & Co. 1t

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending May 6, 1871.....	8,368
Same date last year.....	6,690
Increase for week.....	1878
Shipped for the year 1871.....	120,189
Same date last year.....	96,435
Increase for year 1871.....	23,736

WE are authorized to announce that from and after Monday, the 23d inst., two trains will be run through to Mount Dallas on the Broad Top Road.

The best place to buy Cook or Parlor Stoves, outside of Philadelphia, is at Wharton's Hardware Store.

Hosiery of all grades, at extremely low prices, 10 cents pair, at Henry & Co. 1t.

Glass, of all sizes, at Wharton's Hardware Store.

Carpets and Oil Cloths, very cheap, at Henry & Co. 1t

Internal Revenue Stamps for sale by Frank W. Stewart. [my.10–2t*

WANTED.—10,000 lbs Tub Washed Wool, 1,000 cords Bark, by HENRY & Co. May 9th, 1871–3m.

Parasols and Fans, latest styles, very cheap, at Henry & Co. [1t.

CAUGHT NAPPING.—The Chief of Police of Harrisburg "run down" some fellow, charged with all manner of naughty tricks, played upon some fair damsel of the good "burg" aforsesaid, and arrested him at Cleveland, Ohio. He reached this place in safety with his "pet" in tow on last Tuesday night, by the 11:12 Express. The Chief concluded that all things were lovely and that a little sleep would be most refreshing, and "shust shlept a leetle," when he awoke, he felt lonely—his companion, without even saying "with your leave, sir," or bidding him a gentle adieu, had gone. The Chief rubbed his eyes, scratched his head, then realized that he had been "caught napping," rushed to the conductor, stopped the train, hastened to the telegraph office and burdened the wires with his grief, chagrin and a description of his interesting travelling companion. It was astonishing to hear the anxiety of mind expressed by that big souled Chief for his fellow traveler. He could not have been more interested if he had been a brother; a big brother at that; he was so much afraid that he might wander away and get lost like the "babes in in the woods" or get out of the reach of his own kind protection.

When the dispatch was received at this place, Sheriff Neely was requested to examine the next train West, for the "lost boy." The Sheriff did so, and in the kindness of his heart, "took him in" gently as a "sucking dove," and the next train brought the gratified Chief who "went for that heathen Chinee." We saw them at the station and never did each man appear to appreciate the company of his fellow more than did those two. They were so attentive, so affectionate, so concerned for each others welfare that it was a pleasure to gaze upon them. It is supposed that the Chief "set up" with his "darling" until their safe arrival at "Clichy" or some other equally secure place. The stupid fellow, for taking the next train west, deserved to be caught—"napping."

FORMAL OPENING OF THE M. C RAILROAD.—The M. C. Railroad having been completed to Gap Furnace, on Saturday afternoon a special train, consisting of seven passenger coaches, left this place for the terminus of the road. The day was atrociously disagreeable, but in spite of this an immense crowd of people were congregated at the depot and on the arrival of the train from Altoona every available inch of space was quickly taken up by those who were anxious to be on the first train to the Gap. The cars being completely filled, the train pulled out, and halted for the first time at the reservoir where everybody had ample opportunity to examine and admire that somewhat extensive sheet of water. Here the Social Cornet Band, which accompanied the excursion, discoursed delicious music to the delight of the party. The next halt was at the Gap, where the train was quickly deserted and the company scatted in different directions to see what was to be seen. After a half hour's rambling about, which was spent as pleasantly as the unfavorable state of the weather would allow, the passengers resumed their seats and the iron horse brought us home in good time. Everybody was in the best of spirits and all were of the opinion that the road is as near perfection as anything human can be, reflecting great credit on all who have had to do with its construction.

Commencing on Monday last, regular trains now run between Altoona and Gap Furnance, arriving and departing from this place on the same schedule time as was observed by our trains before the completion of the road to the Gap. This train will continue under the charge of that excellent officer, Conductor Dent. An additionnl train, making four trips a day, and running so as to connect with the other trains at this point, was put on the Newry branch on Monday, with James Cully, of Newry as conductor. The people along the Newry branch, while sorry to loose Conductor Dent, are satisfied that they get as good a man—and that is saying much—in Mr. Cully.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

THE NEW LEASE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.—The Committees of the Boards of Directors of the Pennsylvania road, and the Camden and Amboy road and its branches, having agreed upon a lease by which the control of the latter will be transferred fo the former company, it is probable that at the meetings of the companies to-day the action will be ratified by their respective stockholders. The Pennsylvania Company agrees to take the property and franchises of the united companies, and to assume all their obligations, paying ten per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of the companies. The united companies comprise the New Jersey railroad and transportation company, the Camden and Amboy railroad company, the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad company and the Deleware and Raritan canal company. The leased lines, which will also pass under the control of the Pennsylvania company, extend over nearly every county in the southern half of the State, and their management will be of great moment to the people of a large portion of the State.

The extensive improvements at Harsimus Cove, in Jersey City, which, although long contemplated, the united companies have not been bold enough to undertake, in view of the insecurity of their hold on the western business, will now be pushed forward. The Elevated Railway in Jersey City will be built, and the wide cove covered with freight and passenger buildings. It was the desire to have this great scheme carried out; the fear that the New Jersey Central would be leased by the Pennsylvania Company, and the doubt lest the National Railway Company should succeed by foreign aid in running an opposition line across the State, that first prompted the directors of the united companies to accede to the proposition to lease their lands. The result, while it will, no doubt, be favorable to the companies, cannot in any case diminish the profits of the stockholders, which have hitherto for several years stood at 10 per cent. per annum upon their investments.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE BLOOMFIELD ORES.—The best and purest of iron ores are required for the manufacture of ordinance. During the late civil war the United States government tested the ores of various localities with the view of obtaining the best quality. We have before us a report of General T. J. Rodman, U. S. Army, to General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordinance, under date of February 13, 1862, which pronounces the ores on the Bloomfield Furnace property, located in the southern part of Blair and the adjoining territory in Bedford county, as "not likely to be surpassed by any untried variety," and which recommends the purchase by the government of the ore banks and smelting furnace on that property. The report goes on to say that the ores are *brown hematite* and are believed to be adequate to supply the wants of the government for hundreds of years. About 20,000 acres of land, estimated to yield 12,000 cords of wood, which would smelt 2,000 tons of iron ore per annum, constitute the surface area of this property. A railway known as the "Morrison's Cove Railroad" is now in process of construction from Hollidaysburg to Bloomfield and will soon be completed. At the time General Rodman made his report this property could have been purchased for $250,000, but the construction of the Morrison's Cove Railroad will make it worth millions. The Furnace at Bloomfield has been idle for several years, but the completion of the road will revive it, and doubtless additional furnaces will soon be constructed at that point. Under the management of the enterprising agent of the proprietors of Bloomfield, Colonel J. W. Duncan, of Pittsburg, the excellent ores of that locality will now be thoroughly developed.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

FROM HUNTINGDON TO BEDFORD IN THE RAIN—*Big slide on H. & B. R. R. on Saturday.*—Rain! *Rain!* RAIN! And no umbrella! How are we to get to the Broad Top train with a book, a hat box, and several other perishable articles? Oh, for McCabe, the umbrella man! But here comes Dr. B; we borrowed the Doctor and his umbrella, and through mud and over squirting pavements wended our way to car No. 2 and seated ourselves for a monotonous ride. Here we found S., of Bloody Run, whose good natured face always reminds us of a "big sunflower," Judge G., of the new and flourishing village of Gumptown, on the B. & B. Railroad, who is always "happy as a King," Rev. G., of Bedford, whose staid and sober deportment was in perfect accord with his professions, the urbane and accommodating and accomplished Chief of the H. & B. T. and B. & B. Railroad, several accomplished and interesting young ladies, a newly married couple—an old rooster and a young hen—and oh, how sweet they were, and several others.

Smiling, good natured S. "took us in" first and talked all manner of stuff, told a yarn or two while it rained incessantly. The sweet couple, newly married, were food for reflection and suggested several good jokes which were told by the Judge. At Riddlesburg the gushing couple left us. It was a serious loss for scarcely a joke was told for ten minutes afterward. At Hopewell, M., the State Temperance Lecturer, joined us. It still rained; on up the road cautiously moved the train. The excellent engineer kept a sharp lookout for breakers ahead. A sharp, shrill whistle and down went the brakes. Out popped heads on every side. What was up? It was only a few stones down on the track. They were off in a moment. On we went again. Another whistle, shriller and sharper than before. The brakes were plied vigorously, out went the heads again, others passed to the platform, and in a moment steam was reversed and back we went to the first water station, then came the unwelcome intelligence that there was a considerable slide in Cypher's cut. A sufficient supply of water having been taken in again we hastened up the road. All were anxious to know the worst. The bridge across the Raystown Branch was reached, and there in the "cut" lay tons upon tons of rock that had gone down—an avalanche of rocks. The train came to a halt and the masculine portion of the company went forward to reconnoitre. A glance was enough to satisfy any one that car No. 2 had gone as far as it was practicable.

Change cars for Piper's Run was next in order. The intelligence was communicated to those in the car and the ladies manifested just the least bit of petulance. One said that she would await some authorative announcement while the other showed a disposition to "blow up" the road. It *was* provoking. But worse accidents have happened on better roads.—Luggage in hand we left the train and slowly ascended the bluff. The rain fell incessantly. The ladies alone appeared to object to the ascent of the Mount. Up, up we went to the summit and while we were ascending quantities of stones were descending into the cut. The slide is from the east side and will require several day's efforts to remove it.

We slowly trudged our way to the only house at the station where we sought shelter. Here we found the local freight, consisting of two box and a number of ore cars. A lot of stock had been unloaded and to this car we were invited. Some one was wicked enough to remark that it was only an exchange of one kind of cattle for another and that the exchange was decidedly appropriate. The Judge denied vigorously that it was the Directors' car of the B. & B. The ladies concluded that the Judge was a Director and they went for him. We pitied the poor fellow. "You know how it is yourself" when the ladies get after you. Still it rained! The railroad employees brought box after box, and great trunks, the size of "patent dry houses," through the cut and tumbled them into the local express. They *did* swear! The express man was slightly furious, but as the train moved off he seated himself up to a mail bag filled with 'pub. docs.' and ate his dinner as calmly and collectively as if nothing had happened or as if there had never been any stock in that car. As we gazed upon him refreshing himself we closed our eyes and thought of the splendid dining cars we have seen, and fancied we were upon one, but when our eyes opened there sat the ladies, somewhat mollified, the Judge, the Temperance man, Reverned and S, as meek as the lambs which had peceded them in the car. Dolph was jolly! He smiled so doubtfully and bustled about while he smiled.

At Bloody Run we took on Doctor D., who was quite an acquisition to the force. Heads went out involuntary, to get wet, as we approached Mount Dallas to learn the number of hacks on hand. And there stood one miserable rickety old coach for eleven or twelve passengers. We had all been reasonably jolly before, but this was enough to make a saint swear. The rain fell in torrents! Nine went down to the hack to fill the places of six, and three returned. What was to be done? Telegraph to Bloody Run for a hack, but the operator said that could not be done. Then some one volunteered to go and send a conveyance. Then again it was resolved to go in a body, and we did. When the train pulled out we were all on board for Bloody Run. The Judge thought it would not be a bad idea to take a little suthin'. The Reverend gentleman thought if he had any thing he might as well produce it. The Judge, without even a blush, pulled out an "imperial quart bottle," which was passed around, but the Temperance Lecturer and the Reverend gentleman obstinately refused to indulge. Six of us crowded into a wagon similar to those used by butchers in cities to haul calves to slaughter, and rode three or four hundred yards to Bottomfield's hotel for which the driver, who must have been a graduate of Bedford Springs, Niagara Falls or Chicago, charged us twenty-five cents. While awaiting dinner the story went round. Bret Harte and John Hay were read and enjoyed, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The dinner was a capital one and did credit to "mine host," and to which we in turn did ample justice. After dinner came "Clutzy," the hackman, who proposed take us to Bedford, provided we would wait until he was ready.—The Doctor became the spokesman of the party because he asserted that we had paid the driver from the station, for riding in his veal wagon, a quarter a head while he paid the fare of two with a quarter and consequently we were not fit to make bargains. He gave "Clutzy" ten minutes to get ready and he was on hand in less time.

All aboard for Bedford! The rain continued without intermission. Away drove Jehu, and he drave furiously. Then the joke, the anecdote and laugh commenced, and only ceased when we reined up at Bedford. A more good natured, jolly party never took hack. The Judge's bottle was hidden away in the bottom of his satchel, and if it had any thing to do with it, it could only be attributed to its proximity—nothing more.

PRINTING.—Remember Merchants, Mechanics, and business men generally, if you want Posters, Circulars, a Letter head, Billhead, Monthly Statements, Cards, Envelopes, or any kind of printing done, that we are prepared to do it in the best style and at the low est rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, prior to January 1st, are requested to call and pay the same without delay. All accounts not settled by 15th of June next will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

May 9th, 1871–3t. HENRY & Co.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

UNION MEETING OF FRIENDS OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL CAUSE.—In pursuance of a card by the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association, a preliminary meeting of citizens interested in the movement was held in the Court House—K. A. Lovell, Esq., acted as Chairman, G. B. Armitage as Secretary. Opened by prayer by Rev. Zahniser. On motion of Rev. Zahniser it was resolved that the Superintendent of the respective Sabbath Schools of the town constitute a *Committee on Programme.*

On motion it was resolved that there be two persons, (a lady and gentleman) appointed from each church in the town, who shall constitute the

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT.

THOS. MYTON, *Chairman.*

Methodist—Mrs. Esther Lytle, Miss Jennie McCullough.

Presbyterian—George Scott, John E. Smucker, Miss Ella Orbison.

Lutheran—G. W. Saunderson, Miss Julia Thomas.

Reformed—Henry J. Swoope, Miss Amanda Port.

Episcopalian—Miss Hennie Wallace, Miss Anna Simpson.

Baptist—N. B. Corbin, Mrs. A. H. Hight.

1*st Mission S. S.*—Mr. John C. Miller, Mrs. R. R. Bryan.

2*d Mission S. S.*—Hugh Lindsay, Miss Kennedy.

Ordered that the President of the Association and the Secretary, together with J. R. Simpson and M. Zentmyer, Esqs., constitute a *Committee on Correspondence.*

Henry W. Miller and David Dunn were appointed a committee to secure a place for holding convention, with instructions to secure the Court House, if it can be had.

Rev. Plannett moved that the matter of music be left in charge of Dr. R. R. Wiestling, with request that he select such persons to form a choir as he may choose. D. Blair, Esq., moved an amendment that Dr. E. J. Greene be added to said committee of one. And the motion as amended was carried. On motion of Mr. Woods, it was ordered that the music committee be requested to select familiar pieces of music for the use of the Convention.

On motion of Rev. Kerr the committee on correspondence were instructed to invite foreign aid to the Convention.

Ordered on motion, that Col. Wm. Dorris and John Major be a committee to secure, if possible, excursion for those attending convention, on the Broad Top and Central Rail Roads.

On motion of Rev. Plannett it was resolved that on the Tuesday night preceding the convention there be a Union Prayer Meeting in the Court House for the purpose of asking a special blessing upon the convention.

On motion of Mr. Dunn the committee of programme are allowed to fix the time to be spent in discussion during the convention.

After benediction by Rev. Kerr, meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, one week from to-night.

G. B. ARMITAGE, *Secretary.*

Huntingdon, May 1st, 1871.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY!—*A Boy of Sixteen Murders a Companion of Thirteen.—Money the Cause.*—The Somerset *Herald* says: On last Wednesday evening our town was thrown into a fever of excitement over the horrible tragedy that had been enacted about two miles below town. A young boy by the name of Wm. Shaffer, but better known as Lord Wellington, shot the oldest son of one of our respectable citizens, James Marshall, Esq., who resides about a mile south of this place. On the morning of Wednesday, the boy known as Lord Wellington came into the store of F. Blymyer, and seeing some revolvers lying on the counter, he immediately inquired the different prices, when he was told he needn't know as he didn't want to purchase. Not to be put off in this manner, he again inquired, when he was told they were worth $4,25. He then threw down a five dollar bill, took the revolver and purchased seventy-five cents worth of cartridges and left. Mr. Blymyer thinking that he had done wrong, in a few minutes started after the boy but could not find him.

About six o'clock in the evening, the report came to town, that young Marshall was lying dead, by a bridge near the residence of Henry Metzler. In a few minutes from one to two hundred men and boys started for the spot, and found the report but too true. The boy was lying on his back, pierced through his breast by a ball, having a five barrelled revolver by his side, with every barrel charged. A jury was at once impannelled, an inquest was held, the verdict being that young Marshall had come to his death by a pistol shot from an unknown hand.

The following facts were afterwards learned, that Lord Wellington had stolen the five dollars from a laborer on the railroad, with which he purchased the revolver, that he and young Marshall had been shooting mark the greater part of the day, and Shaffer confesses that he demanded of Marshall some money which he had in possession and that on refusing he had shot him. The next morning after the horrible affray Shaffer's pistol was found in a field near by, and Marshall's pocket book but a few yards further on. It is generally believed that he killed him for his money, and it is thought his original intention was to shoot Jim Acres, one of the bosses on the railroad, with whom he had some little difficulty.

Young Shaffer is a youth of about 16, who has been brought up without having any of those Christian influences brought to bear upon him which go so far to make the character of a youth. He has scarcely the knowledge of right or wrong, and to show the total ignorance of the boy, he inquired of the officer who had him in charge, and while conveying him to prison, if they would hang him, for said he, if they will, I want to send for a preacher and get religion.

A MAN KILLED.—*A Sad end of an Emigrant.*—On Saturday the 27th ult., as the emigrant train was about to leave the station at this place, a German emigrant, who had alighted got up on one of the regular passenger coaches attached to the train. He discovered his mistake and alighted to take the proper car, but by the time he reached it the train was running at such a speed that he could not get on. He remained about Huntingdon until Monday. In the meantime he became so much depressed at the thought of being left behind that he became insane. Some persons interested themselves in his behalf, and on examining his ticket they found that it called for Paris, Kentucky, they, therefore, determined to assist him all in their power. On Monday following, when the emigrant train arrived, they took him, against his will and placed him on it. He immediately afterwards became violent and broke a seat or two and several panes of glass out of the car. He was consequently put off at Spruce Creek where an hour or two later he was run over by a freight train and instantly killed. He had just arrived from Europe. His end is truly a sad one.

White Goods, Linen Goods, Lace and Linen Collars, latest styles, etc., a fine assortment, at Glazier & Bro's. [my.3–3t

THE best thing out Weidas Revolving Smoothing Iron, for sale at A. R. Stewart & Co. March 8, 2-m.

New Sheet Music just received at Green's Music Store. [my.3–ew

A large lot of German Accordeons for sale, cheap, at Green's Music Store. [my.3-2w

David Mengle has on hand a fine assortment of Carriages and Buggies, which he will sell at reasonable prices. [my.3–2t

A NEW COMMENTARY—*Critical, Explanatory and Practical on the Old and New Testaments*:—By Rev. Robert Jamison, D. D., St. Paul's Glasgow; Rev. A. B. Fausset, A. M. Curthbert, York, and Rev. David Brown, D. D., Professor of Theology, Aberdeen.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Duty of Road Jurors in Assessing.

The following extracts from a late charge of Judge Ross, of Montgomery county, may be of assistance to the Road Jruors in assessing damages.

Neither the oath nor the duty of a road juror shall compel him to draw conclusions exclusively derived from the testimony.

He is appointed to view, and from that view, aided by all the information he can derive from an inspection of the locality, it is competent for him to arrive at a final conclusion, which does not accord with the testimony. It is perfectly proper, and often highly advisable to seek the light afforded by the testimony of witnesses, but evidence as to the amount of damages and the value of property is after all but the mere opinion of the witnesses, and unless it coincides with the judgment of the juror it is not and should not be in itself conclusive upon his action. The primary duty is to view and then to receive and balance the testimony in the light afforded by the judgment resulting from that view.

It is a violation of duty to reach a conclusion and report an amount that is ascertained by averaging a series of individual estimates made with a view to obtain the average—which, it has been previously agreed, shall be the assessment. The Court has been informed that this highly illegal and vicious practice extensively prevails, and that assessments of damages are generally made in this way. We say here, that in every case where it is satisfactorily shown that the damages were reached by this process, the report will be set aside.

The law requires that there shall be six viewers appointed; of this number five must view, and that not less than four shall unite in the conclusion expressed in the report. Thus carefully does the law guard the process of assessment, insisting hat the individual judgment of four disinterested, intelligent and honest men shall harmonize and accord in one conclusions. Each juror should, therefore, act as an individual appraisor, reach his own conclusion, communicate it to his fellows, and then if possible, a united judgment may be reached by reasoning and an interchange of views, producing in intelligent and conscientious agreement. A conclusion reached by averaging, or by marking amounts, substitutes change for deliberation, artifice for reasoning, arithmetical jugglery for deliberate judgment. It practically renders a jury who adopt it foresworn; and defeats the pupposes and objects which a view was intended to subserve.

The jury can consider no purely speculative damage. The inquiry is, what loss has the petitioner sustained by reason of the opening or widening of the street? This loss may be considered in detail by a series of questions addressed to those matters of which damages may be assessed.

Has the market value of the land been affected? If it be, then how much would it bring at a fair sale as affected by the road, and what would it have brought if the street or road had not been opened or laid out over it? The difference between these amounts is the measure of the Petitioner's damages in the value of the land. This inquiry into the market value necessarily embraces a consideration of all the advantages and disadvantages produced by the opening and widening; and as it comprehends them both in the same view, and harmonizes them by a standard of comparative value, it is the best mode of appraisement. Has the business of the landowner been directly affected injurously by, and if it has, to what extent? No consequential damage can be allowed under this inquiry. Direct present results alone can be considered. To illustrate; if the tenant of the landowner, as in this case, was evicted from part of the premises, what rent did the landowner lose by this eviction? Rent for succeeding years that might he lost by a destruction of a part of premises ought not to be estimated, for the landowner has been recompensed for the injury in estimating the loss on the market value of the property, and he cannot be paid twice. What additional expenditures of time, money, or materials are necessarily and certainly cast upon the Petitioner, as the result of the street being opened or widened over his ground, were such expenditures are for other than taxes or municipal improvements directed by law? The aggregate can only be given from the day upon which his land was entered under the opening order. Stewart vs. Courly, 2 Barr, 340.

These remarks are intended as a general guide, to the new and other jurors in this and similar cases. There may be special cases in which other grounds of damage exist, and the non-reference to them is not intended to preclude a jury in such cases from awarding damages for those—all that is sought in the instructions here given is to establish some general principles of investigation and a general line of inquiry.

Chickens Drooping and Dying.

The *Rural New Yorker* has the following:

Chickens are very often seen in the poultry yard drooping and moping about, and finally die before any attention is paid to them; and then breeders are profuse in their queries as to what kills their fowls. One reason is that the chickens are either too highly fed or become lousy. In the former case the food should be chopped eggs, bread and meat scraps from the table choppfine, and let them have plenty of fresh mould and road sand or gravel. In the latter case; put some worm-wood in their water and grease the head thoroughly with lard or fresh butter In our youthful days the first thing we did after the chickens were out of the shell was to saturate its head well with fresh butter. This precaution, in our opinion, has saved us many a brood.

The Benefits of Shade.

In planting fruit trees, aim to have them so that the hot, dry sun will not fall with full effect on the ground about the roots. Many who have trees in gardens, plant rasberries under them. The partial shade is good for rasberries, and seems to help the trees. Blackberries would no doubt do well in the same situation; and the finest strawberry bed we have is on the northern side of a row of apple trees, by which it is protected from the rays of the noon-day sun. The goosberry and currant also do well in partial shade; and, indeed, if your soil be light and sandy, they cannot be grown advantageously without more or less protection from the sun.

Educational.

The Value of Education.

There are few things about which people are so much agreed as on the value of education. Though they are not prepared very often to explain what they mean by education, and not very apt in determining what its value is, they assent to the general statement that it is of the highest value, without hesitation, and on all occasions. It is not difficult to explain why the precise appreciation of its value is rare, and why the precise signification of the word "education" is seldom arrived at. To make out, however, what each of these terms imports, is of prime necessity.

Education differs from information or knowledge. The latter is of a special character, the purport of which is to fit a man for bringing about certain definite results by the immediate operation of that knowledge which he possesses. We talk, indeed, of the education of a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman—of an engineer, a soldier, or a sailor; generally meaning by it the information or knowledge which he has acquired for the immediate exercise of his vocation. By law, medicine, divinity, mechanics, strategies and navigation are not education. A man may possess any one of them and be well nigh illiterate, though of course some can more possibly co-exist with want of education than others. One can conceive that a man may have a profound practical acquaintance with law, and be an uneducated person. Again, to quote an instance, the first Duke of Marlborough was one of the most skillful generals ever known, but he could not spell, and hardly write. Some men who have had the most marvellous aptitude and quickness in mechanical science, have been unable from sheer ignorance to sustain a common conversation.

Education, on the other hand, deals with formalities. It does not aim so much at setting the mind right on particular points, as on getting the mind into the way of being right. It does not deal with matter, but with method. It purposes to train the thinking powers of man, not to fill the mind with facts. Hence, were it perfect, it would cultivate the intelligence so largely as to render easy the acquisition of any knowledge. It deals in short, either directly or indirectly, with logical order and the reasoning powers. That it falls short of effecting what it purposes, is due to defects in its system, to defects in man's mind, to defects in this or that man's mind. As, however, its operation is not immediate, but only indirect, its best methods are frequently cavilled at as useless.

I may teach the logical method of thinking and reasoning. This, however, is generally too abstract for most minds, except they be more or less matured, and more or less informed on one or two subjects. In place of this, then, it teaches ordinarily something, which is as exact an illustration of logical method as can be, and, which, being unfailing in its inferences, trains the mind in method, and often stores it with facts. In a greater or less degree, but in some degree at least, this inculcation of an abstract method is necessary for any kind of education, and even, except it be a mere knack, for information.

Reading and writing even are educational methods. The letters of the alphabet are abstract and arbitrary signs, the comprehension of which requires a certain amount of attention, and a separation, for a time at least, between the thing signified and the sign. After a time the use of and formation of letters become almost mechanical arts, though this is, to be sure, the case with all perfect methods; for what we call a mechanical process in the mind, means a habit, the exercise of which is so rapid, that we are unable to follow it, and so sure about it as not to need to follow it. Arithmetic, the science of abstract numbers, is an educational method of great and well nigh universal necessity, though it is also of great practical utility in its application to details and facts. By far the majority of people who learn arithmetic fully, never need use more than its simplest rules. So, in a still more marked way, it is with geometry, and certain other familiar educational processes. To illustrate these methods, however, we need the presence of a certain number of facts, and to arrange and classify these facts we need more or less of these methods.

Now, it is plain that some of these methods have so obvious and universal or a practical application that they must be possessed by everybody who wishes to carry on, except in lowest station, the commonest business in life. Hence they are looked on as pieces of knowledge or information as they have a direct result Thus it is that the confusion commences between education and information. It is not difficult to put knowledge and method in strong contrast, but it is not easy to say where method ends and knowledge begins.

The value of education is measured by three rules. What is it worth to the individual possessing it? What is the worth which society assigns to it? What is its material worth, or, in other words, what advantages are connected with it, which may be reduced with greater or less exactness to dollars and cents? The first of these aspects of the value of education is apt to be measured by the other two; but unless a man is to merely live by other people's good opinion, or to merely follow that which will increase his balance at his banker's, the first has a fair claim to independent consideration.

All judgments which have been worked out by a man's own mind, all general principles which have influenced society, all directions of original thought have come from the first of these values of education. In the worth of education to the individual who has it, lie all the facts of human progress. And in it, too, are all the consolations of man himself, whether they be escape from prevalent error, or relief from the toil and labor, or the shield of a rational self-respect. * * * *Prof. F. E. T. Rodgers, "Education in Oxford."*

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Miscellaneous.

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Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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1871. 1871

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Miscellaneous.

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"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
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COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS, SHOVEL MOULDL, HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

—:o:—

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of huchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. *I felt much* like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealears everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

—:o:—

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

m-1,'70-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRA

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWAED MAIL	WESTWARD PACIFIC EXPRESS	WESTWARD PASSENGER WAY	WESTWARD PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD PHILA EXPRESS	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A
4 56	.....	11 57	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	9
5 05	.....	12 05	7 43	Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9
5 11	.....	12 14	.....	Mapleton	.....	4 57	9
5 20	.....	12 23	7 55	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9
5 35	5 20	12 37	8 08	HUNTINGDON	.....	4 33	8
5 54	.....	12 58	.....	Petersburg	11 12	4 15	8
6 03	.....	1 06	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8
6 10	.....	1 15	.....	Spruce Creek	.....	4 00	8
6 28	.....	1 28	.....	Birmingham	10 46	3 46	8
6 32	.....	1 37	8 55	Tyrone	.....	3 39	8
6 44	.....	1 48	.....	Tipton	10 30	3 29	7
6 50	.....	1 55	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7
6 55	.....	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7
7 15	6 30	2 20	9 30	Altoona	10 00	3 00	7
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. and passes Huntingdon at

Ciacinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon 3 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passen Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAI ACCOM.	DOWN TRAI MA
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P.
LE 5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4
5 28	9 08	Long Siding	8 29	4
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown	8 13	3
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove	8 05	3
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg	7 50	3
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run	7 35	3
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready	7 27	3
6 40	10 23	Cove	7 12	2
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit	7 05	2
AR 7 05	10 43	Saxton	6 50	2
LE 1 10	10 50			2
	11 08	Riddlesburg		1
	11 16	Hopewell		1
	11 36	Pipers Run		1
	11 56	Tatesville		1
	12 08	Bloody Run		1
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas		LE 1

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR 6 40	AR 2
7 25	11 10	Coalmont	6 25	2
7 30	11 15	Crawford	6 20	2
AR 7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE 6 10	LE 1
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT

Nov. 22, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALER

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which y will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Med cine in the market, you find in Wittich's Rac cal Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Co Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Eve Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, again the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plagne. The No. 1, us in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strict according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Hun ingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'

Dec. 14-2m-*

MONEY CANNOTBUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounc by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever know They are ground under their own supervisio from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, an derive their name "Diamond" on account of the hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are co structed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinc vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and pr venting all unpleasant sensations, such as glim mering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., pecu liar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in th Finest Manner,* in frames of the best quality, of a materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish an Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing thei trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, i Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom the can only be obtained. These goods are not supplie to pedlers, at any price. [June15,'70y

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Markle burg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the bes quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quan tity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Viscera Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the